CURIOS OF THE FINNS.

PEOPLE WHO ARE IN THE AGE OF WOOD

The Queer Country They Dwell in and How They Live.

RISING OUT OF THE WATER.



packing boxes were opened a day or two ago at the National Museum. They came all the way from Finland and were filled with a most interesting and extraordinary assortment of objects illustrating the mode of life and industries of the natives of that far-off country. When it is said that many

experts in anthropology now believe that the Finns are descended from pre-historic man in Europe, it is seen that they are well worthy of attention from the scientific point

Though they enjoy a high degree of civof wood. This fact is shown by the speci-Mently a scarce and costly article. The orate design was ingeniously contrived in such a fashion that, when hanging in the begenuity with which wood is made to serve be substitute for metal in many of the be raised or lowered to any height desired. ols and utensils is astonishing. Of course, he people have wood in plenty, nearly two hirds of Finland being covered with forests. forests are cared for and protected

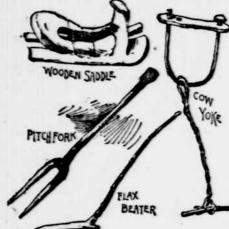
mble to some extent in their arts, though



they are much more advanced in civilization. The Innuit of the more frigid north commonly depend on driftwood for their sup-piles of that material, in the use of which they are obliged to practice great economy. Tet the baskets of crudely plaited birch bark, snuff-boxes of wood, and many other things in common employment in Finland things in common employment in Finland are wholly similar to articles manufactured for the same purposes by the Innuit, as the Eskimo call themselves—meaning "the people." The collection just received by the National Juseum has been obtained through Mr. Crawford, the consul general for the United States at St. Petersburg.

United States at St. Petersburg.
Finland, you know, is a province of Russia, having been secured by conquest from Sweden long ago. The czar is grand duke of Finland. The latter is governed by a of representatives elected by the people, but the laws made by that assembly must receive the sanction of the czar. Thus Finiand occupies the anomalous situation of a constitutional state in an autocratic empire. It has railways and many fine canals. The whole interior is a region of lakes, some of them of great size, and nearly all of them are connected either naturally or by canals. No less than fifteen per cent of the country is marsh and bog, but the area that is useless on this account is becoming steadily less, owing to a very remarkable cause.

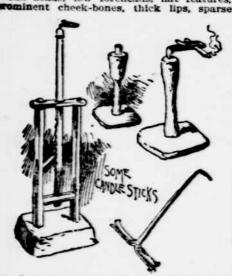
Rising Out of the Water. The whole of Finland is actually rising but of its watery bed, and at so rapid : rate as to be easily observable. Some parts are being elevated more rapidly than others. Along the Gulf of Bothnia it is shown by fixed marks that the land has



risen during the last 100 years somewhat more than three feet. Owing to the numerate, are, as well as whistles made out of our lakes and connecting canals, Finland is and plugs of wood, which are doubtle better supplied than any other country in the world with means of inland navigation. The climate is so cold and the summers so short that rye is the only grain which can be grown to advantage, though barley and oats are cultivated to some extent. Wheat will not ripen at all. To secure the drying of their rye, the people often hang the

Their ancestors lived on the Volga river early days, but were driven northward at about the close of the seventh century It was then that they took possession of the country which they occupy at present What is now Finland was at that tin e of the early progenitors of the Lapps, who themselves gave way before the in-vasion and sought refuge still farther to-ward the pole. Owing largely to their enyond a much more primitive stage of civi-lization, being still in the reindeer age and living by means of their herds. Originally the Finns were hunters and fishers. During the middle ages the Swedes con-verted them to Christianity by the aid of

that most influential evangelizing agent, ing. dan race. They are of what is called the Ural-Altaic stock and are related to the Mongols. They have a brown complexion, round heads, low foreheads, flat features,

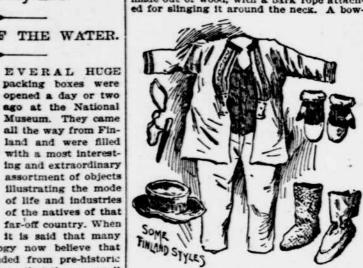


hospitable, very moral and decidedly re-ligious. The love of strong drink which was a weakness of theirs in the barbarous stage of their development has given way to a great extent before the spread of edu-

race prejudice existing between the two peoples, they have intermarried freely and have thus undergone a process of amalga-

An Odd Consignment Just Received by the National Museum.

The people of Finland are poor. They are in a sort of eddy of civilization, producing but little that is wanted elsewhere in the world. They are out of the current of traffic which sweeps around the globe. One could read all that in a passing examination of the contents of the great boxes already spoken of. Most of the implements and other articles of all sorts were unmisand other articles of all sorts were unmisand other articles. and other articles of all sorts were unmis-takably home-made. As has been said, they illustrated the lives and industries of a people in the age of wood. There were pitchforks of wood, made simply out of small trees peeled of their bark, with the stem for a handle and the branches for the fork. Even a vessel for carrying water was made out of wood, with a bark rope attach-ed for slinging it around the next.



among many tribes of savages. but constructed wholly of wooden withes. be read and write, the rural population is to deal of labor in the making was a funcil that day in what might be termed the age ious objects was a part of the branch of a tree, shaped like the letter S, and deprived mens of all kinds of implements contained of the bark. This was simply a pot-hook of primitive pattern—for suspending an iron them are made of wood, iron being ev-

It was blackened with smoke.

Queer Wooden Contrivance. There were candiesticks of wood and queer wooden contrivances shaped like big In this respect the Finns have a great candlesticks, with iron clasps for holding dvantage over the Eskimo, whom they redevice for the same purpose was made of iron, with a spike which could be readily stuck into a tree, while a pineknot torch was a wooden cotlar for a cow, with a bark rope attached to it. Through a knot in the other end of the rope a stick was fastened. The rope was just long enough to permit the stick to trail on the ground, so that the beast wearing the collar could not pos-sibly jump over a fence, because she would

The baskets for various purposes were very queer indeed. They were woven roughly out of birch bark and each of them had its opening at the side instead of on top. Some of them were for carrying burdens on the back, and all of them had, in law of handles have roughly which they dens on the back, and all of them had, in lieu of handles, bark ropes by which they could be suspended round the neck or otherwise. There was a mortar made of a log with one end hollowed out deeply. In this utensil the rye is ground by means of a wooden pestle in the most primitive method conceivable. The bread made from that grain is almost as black as ink, but the people know no other. In the collection is people know no other. In the collection is also a tray for making bread, likewise of wood, and carved out of a log.

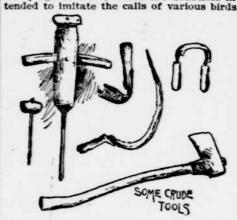
For riding there is a wooden saddle, and for walking there are snowshoes of narrow planks cut very thin and smooth. To make them easier for the pedestrion of the resider for the redestrion.



which is secured in that position by means of sinews. This device prevents the stick snowshoe for the cane.

One of the most primitive of the utensils is a spoon with a bowl of birch bark, a cleft stick serving as a handle. It looked as if it would serve the purpose very well and as though it would be pretty nearly indestructible. There are two or three wooden snuff-boxes in the collection, each containing some tobacco. At all events it is evidently supposed to be tobacco, though one would not like to snuff or smoke such evil-smelling stuff, mixed, as it doubtless is, with all sorts of dubious ingredients. Another curlosity is a ram's horn with four holes in the sides for the fingers to play upon. Probably it is intended to summon snowshoe for the cane. on. Probably it is intended to summo people to dinner from the fields. Its note people to dinner from the fields. Its note is a doleful bellow which might be heard for

articles which make up this most remarkable collection. It is particularly interesting because nothing of the kind has been seen in this country hitherto. There are a great many things of domestic use, including a cradle, toys of various kinds, and even a cross made of two sticks. Sev-eral zither-like musical instruments there



As yet the written description, which should accompany the articles, telling just what they are and how they are employed, has not been received by the museum. Prob-

Boomers Outwitted by a Girl.

From the Chicago Daily Tribune. came through the jam of teams and horses near the booths at Arkansas City, dis-mounted and tied her horse to the hedge. Going to a coffee stand she procured a tray and two cups of coffee and started for the dense throng of men about the booths, now at least fifty deep. At the outer edge her piping voice was heard saying: "Please make way, gentlemen, I have lunch for the clerks." lunch for the clerks."

She slowly made her way between the strippers until she reached the magic circle marked by barb wire. The stolid soldiers on guard refused her entreaties, but when she said Col. Gallagher (chief clerk) wanted his lunch she was admitted ahead of the lines held in check. Walking up to the first desk she put down her load and said: "I am an orphan and therefore am the head of my family. I want to register." The men gathered about looked upon this proceeding with glowering faces until a great hulking fellow in the crowd cried out: "Bully for the little gal!" Then a hearty shout went up from the men whom she had so clearly outwitted and she re-ceived her certificate and proudly held it aloft as she passed out to her waiting horse. Her name is Cora Wiley, from Sedgwick county, an orphan, whose widowed mother died about a year ago.

for some years past in parts of the western shore of Maryland, protected from early frosts by the proximity of the Chesapeake. cation and temperance doctrines. They were scattered over a large part of Norway and Sweden before those countries were to secupied by the Germans, who were the antestors of the present Scandinavians. No to the United States in 1856.

sonages in Washington.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S TURN-OUTS The Magnificent Stable in Which

DIPLOMATS ON WHEELS.

They are Housed.



sard roof, situated in a grove of trees nearly a quarter of a mile south of the White House. In front of it is a courtyard as big as a good-sized city lot, paved with asphaltum. Eight horses browse on the best of oats in the rear part of the building. while the wings are occupied by carriagesthose which are the private property of the President on one side, and the official equipages on the other.

No President of the United States has had finer carriages than those Mr. Cleveland owns. There are five of them, representing a total cost of nearly \$6,000. Each of them is a perfect specimen of the builder's art, constructed in the very latest style. There is a landau of glossy black with green trimmings for which \$2,000 was paid. A brougham, holding two persons, is worth \$1,500, and a stylish victoria, in which the father and mother of the White House babies drive together on bright days, stands for an equal sum. Mrs. Cleveland's phaeton was made to order, and the price of it was \$1,000. It has a rumble behind in which the coachman sits. But the vehicle most used by the President is a surrey, in which get up an illumination at any time while for a spin to the Soldiers' Home or Aring-was a wooden solds. More curious yet The Presidential Coachman.

Only four of the eight horses in the stable are the private property of the President. Two of them, a light bay and a dark brown of medium size, named Tom and Jack, are driven by Mrs. Cleveland with the phaeton. The other pair are large and strong bays. Though not remarkably fast they are good trotters. The coachman of the Chief Magistrate is a fine-looking colored man named Willis. He drove for Gen. Arthur's private secretary and subsequently for Private Secretary Pan Lamont during Mr. Clevenand's first administration. Early in the Harri-

first administration. Early in the Harrison regime he took the presidential ribbons from Albert Hawkins, who had handied them continuously for twenty years, beginning his service under Gen. Grant.

Hawkins was as well-known in Washington as any public man. The place of coachman to the President is "not in politics," and he only relinquished it on account of age. The incumbent of the office is a personal employe or the Chief Executive, by whom he is paid for his services. Mr. Cleveland's livery is dark blue with brass buttons. He has to buy the feed for his own horses, but Uncle Sam provides him with a groom. The latter may perform the duties of footman, adding to the gorgeousness of the Presidential turnout by sitting on the box with folded arms; but Mr. Cleveland seldom utilizes him in that capacity. land seldom utilizes him in that capacity.
The private equipages and horses of the Pruden, the Chief Magistrate's factotum, uses the buggy whenever he is sent to the Capitol with a message for Congress. Four horses are provided to draw these conveynces, all of which are under the direction and control of Private Secretary Thurber. He employs them for his own convenience and on all sorts of errands for Mr. Cleve-land. Incidentally to his business he is obliged to make many formal calls on diplomatic and other personages. For exam-ple, when the Hawaiian princess was in ington, he paid a visit to her and informed her that the President would receive her and her suite at a stated hour on a certain day. Mr. Thurber's coachman and a certain day. Mr. Thurber's coachman and Jackson had a two-wheeled gig built of

Uncle Sam provides and maintains equip-Uncle Sam provides and maintains equipages for all of the cabinet officers, though some of them are much better off in that respect than others. For example, only a coupe is furnished for Mr. Hoke Smith, while Secretary of Agriculture Morton has the use of three handsome black horses and as many stylish vehicles—a coupe, a closed carriage with four seats and a phaeton. On this account Mr. Morton does not find it worth while to maintain any turnout of loubt true that the richer and more plentified own here, though at his home in Ne-The Cabinet Carriages.

Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle likewise has three official conveyances-a landau, a coupe and an old-fashioned high veringly throwing pellets into the stream, leather-bodied buggy. The last he uses trout may be soon educated into taking sometimes in the evening after dinner, them; and, as a matter of fact, the fish in sometimes in the evening after dinner, though he does not have much time for driving. Two horses are furnished for his beneat, an iron-gray and a sorrei, he keeps a pair of bays of his own, as well as a two-horse coupe and a victoria. Gen. Gresham is provided with a coupe, a surrey and two horses. He possesses no private equipages, but hires a carriage, when he wants one, at the Arlington Hotel, where he lives. Having no pretension to fashion, he makes no effort for "style." A dude is his pet abhorrence. Secretary of the Navy Harbert owns no carriage. For his con-Herbert owns no carriage. For his convenience the department keeps at livery a coupe and an old-fashioned open vehicle that holds four persons that holds four persons.

Postmaster General Bissell has private arrangements with a livery stable for a carriage and horses whenever he wants them. His wife uses them a good deal, them. His wife uses them a good deal, though he, being the busiest man in the cabinet, seldom has time to drive except after dinner. He has at his disposal a states of the water, salmon, though rarely coupe and an open conveyance for four belonging to his department. The War Department maintains a couple of turn-touts for the benefit of Secretary Lamont. One of the vehicles is an extension-top phaeton and the other is a big open carriage that has seats for six persons. The riage that has seats for six persons. The latter is seidom used. Mr. Lamont will this forbidden fruit, and in some such way have two or three carriages and four or the oil of a heron's breast if sprinkled over

various departments are provided with official turnouts, which are maintained at the expense of the government. A horse and carriage, plain and respectable, are furnished for each of the three assistant secretaries of the treasury. The same is the case with the assistant secretary of agriculture and the assistant secretary of the navy. But none of the three assistant secretaries of state has the use of an equisecretaries of state has the use of an equi-page. There seems to be no good reason why some of them should be thus favored while others are left out. It is a matter of custom and appropriation by Congress ap-parently. Young Mr. Carlisle, chief clerk parently. Toung Mr. Carlisle, chief clerk of the treasury, has a conveyance at the cost of Uncle Sam. His father uses it every day for riding home for his lunch to his house at 1126 K street and back again.

The official vehicles of the departments are mainly used for private purposes by the wives and families of the cabinet of the carrier of the latter employ them headle. ficers. The latter employ them hardly at all on government service except to go to the White House on the days when the President's advisers meet in council. The maintenance of all these equipages by Uncle Sam is unnecessary and amounts to an abuse. Members of the cabinet have frequently declared it to be such, but for one of them to protest against it would be to assume a "holler than thou" attitude that would be disagreeable, and it is partly on this account that the practice has been continued. At the opening of the Harrison administration Secretary Rusk purchased for his department the finest pair of horses in Washington and a brand-new carriage, in which the ladies of his family made the social rounds. Nothing was thought of that, because it is the custom. It is only just to say that the position of a cabinet officer imposes certain official duties of a social nature witch ought not to be seen

ments were such as would satisfy the exor on Reserve. acting taste of an English lord. His daugh ters had a pair of beautiful ponies and a phaeton, out of which one of them was thrown in a runaway one day and badly HIS DAY ON AND HIS DAY OFF. Roll Calls.

thrown in a runaway one day and badly hurt. Among the members of Harrison's cabinet the handsomest equipage was that of Mr. Wanamaker, who kept a stable full of horses. During the earlier Cleveland regime Mr. Whitney outshone all rivals in the magnificence of his carriages, and in his stables ten blooded animals pawed golden straw. His luxury in every way was a revelation to Washington, which never saw anything like it before. At his feasts terrapin was served by the barrel, and no regard for expense in any form was shown. It was said of the then Secretary of the Navy that he had no regard whatever for dollars. He literally scattered them broadcast.

The government provides no Congressmen with carriages, except for their funer-

which might well satisfy an oriental potentate. The very stable provided by the nation for his use is

tentate. The very stable provided by the stable provided by the nation for his use is on a palatial scale, and would make a spacious and beautiful dwelling with slight alterations. It is recknown that the sign of the same stable provided by the month, with coachman, for the without a spacious and beautiful dwelling with slight alterations. It is not force with the side of the same and in a grove of trees nearmine south of the Whiter of it is a courtyard as city lot, paved with ascity to paved with a part of the building of the same legation—a black and ther, the United States has had in those Mr. Cleveland in the State of the Mr. Cleveland in the Cleveland in t The street cars are used to a great ex-

tent for conveyances by diplomats from South America, whose salaries are small and uncertain. The livery stable on L street above referred to was badly beaten on one occasion by a secretary of legation from a South American republic, who hired a turnout for the season. Nothing was too good for him. He got the swellest vehicles and the finest horses that could be had. For a couple of months he cut quite a dash, but when it came to paying the bill he blithely stood his creditor off. Of course, the latter could do nothing. If he had attempted to enforce the usual legal processes in such cases he would have been liable to imprisonment and a heavy fine as a "disturber of the peace of nations." Such is the international law, which protects a deadbeat from a foreign clime. Mr. Cleveland during his first term in the White House had two superb seal brown coach horses, valued at \$2,000. At the close of his administration they were sold for \$400, being so used up that the price was considered unreasonably high. Nevertheless the purphs of them a few less, the purchaser disposed of them a few days later to an admirer of Mrs. Cleveland for \$1,000. Driving is Mrs. Cleveland's fa-vorite amusement while in Washington. Gen. Harrison was a great driver and was The other half affords quarters for the official turnouts. The latter include five carriages—a victoria, a coupe, a phaeton, a buggy and a low box vehicle somewhat like a landau, holding four persons. Mr. Pruden, the Chief Magistrate's fortest. dent. He always had a number of thoroughbreds in the White House stable. For a while he drove four-in-hand, but dropped that because it excited adverse criticism Nearly every afternoon he took a spin on the road in a Brewster single seat buggy behind his fleet mare Julia. He was always ready for a brush with anybody, and would tackie a butcher wagon or a coal cart if nothing better was at hand to race with. He also owned a dark bay charger named Cincinnatus and a pair of carriage

natural hickory wood-a gift, in playfu allusion to his nickname of "Old Hickory."

his own here, though at his home in Ne- ful the food supply the less ready are trout braska City he has two phaetons, a buggy, a sulky, a coupe and four horses. Out there he does his own driving mostly. It is said at the closer we imitate their natural food that he possessed the first thoroughbred horses, thoroughbred cattle, thoroughbred seme time there can be no question that the hcgs and thoroughbred dogs in Nebraska.

The Cabinet Carriages.

trout is as omnivorous as most fish, if not more so, and will eat almost anything. It can not with truth be predicted of bread, for example, that it is either a natural or a common food of the trout, yet, by perse any particular stream can soon be educated up to such a pitch of rivalry that there will be a rush for a piece of bread cast upon on the street. If the particular officer hapthe water.

In a stream where the fish have been ac sight, appear that they could easily be taken by means of the staff of life as a lure; yet, though trout may be taken for a time by means of such bait, they eventu-ally learn to discriminate between a dangerous and an innocuous crust or crumb. There are many pools in which the fish at no period can be persuaded to take it as a lure, however readily they may rush toward it in its innocent state. Once they have tasted bread, however, trout develop a great partiality for it. Why salmon, again, should take boiled and prepared prawns five horses of his own here as soon as his family gets settled in the house which he has hired opposite Lafayette Square next to Corcoran house, in which Senator Brice





FAMOUS EQUIPAGES. a year is woefully insufficient for keeping A POLICEMAN'S LOT.

His Daily Life Measured Off by

HOW HE AMUSES HIMSELF.



man that a police-

Then when on street duty his life is in danger. He knows not when a call for as-sistance will bring him to face a loaded re-

volver or gun or murderous knife. In all sorts of gatherings he has to take the most dangerous position and even at a fire he is often compelled to take great risks in efforts to save life and property. A policeman's hours of duty are perhaps longer than those of any other public servant, averaging them. It is a sadder day still for bim.

Don't treasure up all your daily trials for your husband's ears when he comes home at night.

Don't tell him how bad the children have

others they are permitted to go in and give up their work for the time being as soon as the other men leave the building

On Reserve. Having done five hours' duty, the officer Having done five hours' duty, the officer has five hours ahead of him for reserve duty, but during this time he eats his dinner, and for this purpose he is permitted to return to his home, unless he lives too far away. Should nothing nappen in the precinct he can sleep during this time, or spend the hours in any other way that suits him. But he is obliged to remain at the station, and be there in event of a fire fore any other man in the world? calls for extra services.

The tooting of the whistle at 6 o'clock relieves him, and he may then go home to his

family if he has one, or to see his sweet-heart if he is the possessor of such a source of happiness. At any rate he is a free man for six hours, but he dare not venture too far away from the city for fear of some accident which might delay him so that he will miss the roll call.

A Night Vigil.

At midnight he is to be seen standing in line at the station again ready for another trick of duty. This time he goes out for six hours. This trick he most dislikes for it is not only considered the most dangerous, but it is during the hours when the streets are comparatively free of pe-destrians. There is nothing to do but watch for lawbreakers and wait for the time to come when the signal boxes have to be used to notify the station that he is still on duty. It is on this trick of duty that the dangerous burglar usually makes his appearance. In case of a personal encounter assistance is an almost unknown pens not to have a partner he must neces-sarily go it alone. Then, too, when night is fast dying away and the morning hours are approaching nature asserts itself and it is often with difficulty that the tired and weary officer is able to keep on the move, as the rules of the department re

time in the experience of the officers that the burglars do most of their work. That, they think, is the case because it is then that the sleeper sleeps the soundest. That, therefore, is the time that the officer is exected to be on the lookout more than at other times.

Finally the hour of 6 a. m. arrives, and once more the weary guardian is given

time to rest. The begins what is known as the officer's "day off," for he has twelve hours o'clock in the evening. Then he does six hours during the earlier part of the night. During this trick the stores are open if his beat is in a business section, and persons are going to and fro, so that the time does not drag heavily on his hands. If he gets into an occasional fight or arrests boys fo: ing. This trick is not considered a tiresome one in fair weather, so that when midnight arrives and he goes to the station for six hours' reserve duty, he is able to sleep soundly and get up feeling refreshed.

At 6 o'clock he goes out on what is called the "dog watch." The name of this trick of duty might imply that the dogs prowl about at that time in the morning, but that is not the origin of the name. It was taken because of a similar trick of duty at sea. Two hours are spent on the street on "dog watch," but seldom are the officers called upon to make arrests in those hours, as there is very little doing at this time of the This begins the officer's "day on" again and he goes through the same round again, except that on this day he spends the orning hours "on reserve" and the afternoon on the street, remaining out until 6 p.m. Even then he does not go off duty, again on reserve until midnight when he goes out on the street again. All this duty has to be done regardless of weather or other conditions. In blinding storms, rain or wind the officer has to No Chance for Rest.

He cannot do now, as was done years ago, go off to some warm room and sleep until the sergeant calls or until his partner taps upon the door. There is a night inspector and any man who fails to do duty, or "hoodles" as the officers call it, is sure to get caught sooner or later. Then again he has to telephone to the station every hour and has to answer the calls of the sergeant and has to answer the calls of the sergeant as well as to be on the lookout for the lieutenant. Complaints of every description are handed over to the officer on the beat and upon these he has to report. Some citizens complain against his little mistakes

Some of the Pleasant Things.

While there are so many onerous duties to perform there is also a pleasant side to policeman's life. By strict attention to WO DAYS ON THE duty and careful management of their police force will sat- affairs some of them have accumulated isfy any reasonable property. Many officers in recent years have branched out into other business, still man's lot is far from retaining their position on the force, and a happy one," was at this time there are a number of large the remark of an offi-cer the other day are said to be worth more than \$100,000

times" you used to have when you were
"free and single," or your husband may
wish that you were so at the present time,
and it is a sad day in the life of any wife
when her husband cherishes that opinion regarding her. It is a sadder day still for

at night.

Don't tell him how bad the children have

those of any other public servant, averaging seventeen hours a day. This, of course, includes street duty and reserve duty in the stations.

Beginning His Day on Daty.

The tooting of the lieutenant's or sergeant's whistle at 8 a.m. brings to the rail in the office of the station a line of officers ready for street duty. At this appearance, as well as at others, the officer must undergo a rigid inspection. His clothing must be in condition to make him presentable at the house of any citizen as well as on the street, and his arms must be in good working order. Going out on this trick of duty the officer finds the number of pedestrians on the increase as the day wears on. Usually there is not much excitement, although occasionally a fight or robbery or perhaps an after-breakfast family row in some place may call him from the street and break the monotony of the walk around the beat all the forenoon. As the hour of 1 o'clock draws near the policeman wends his way toward the relieving post, which

No doubt you told him so once, and even if you think differently now, nothing but harm can come of your telling him so.

Don't go around slipshod or slovenly before your husband. He may not say anyin crimping pins because you are going down town later in the day and the crimp will all come out if you take your hair down before breakfast. Your husban l time has been when you would have been "mortified to death" had he caught you with your hair in crimping pins.

Don't ask him to be both master and mistress of the house. Don't ask him what you shall have for dinner or burden him with all of the family marketing. Don't expect him to oversee your servants or to do things that you, as mistress of your own home, ought to do. He probably has his hands and his mind full keeping up his end

of the row.

Don't look for perfection in your husband. He has not found perfection in you, has he? Perfect men are so rare in this world that if one could be found he would be worth his weight in gold as a dime museum curiosity, and perfect women are equally rare. If your husband is "as good as the average" be thankful that he is no worse, and bear in mind that it rests largely with you whether he grows better or worse.

Of course nearly all these "Don'ts" apply to husbands as well as to wives are no better than women, nor as good; they have their failings by the score, but don't increase their shorte acters.

How to Eat Fruit. From Good Housekeeping. A physician during the recent peach sea-son fell to talking of the value of this fruit, and in his remarks enthusiastically said "Peaches are a tonic, an aperient, a food and a drink combined; or, to put it briefly, they are meat and medicine. A good meal may be made of peaches, with sugar and cream, bread and butter. After a meal of this variety a person will feel more like at-tending to the duties of the afternoon than tending to the duties of the afternoon than if he or she had indulged in heavy foods. Peaches are good before breakfast and after dinner; they are good for the digestion, good for the blood and good for the complexion. Some people eat them without cream or sugar, and with good result. The fruit is so rich in sugar and acid that it preserves its flavor for a long while, but to get the full benefit it should be get the full benefit it should be get the full. get the full benefit it should be eaten as soon as cut. Redness of the nose, due to all to himself, not having to report until 6 o'clock in the evening. Then he does six materially influenced by a liberal consumption of this luscious fruit. Mixed fruits are always advisable, but the peach in season, used as an alternate with plums, cherries, melons and berries, will vanquish the ene-mies of the complexion." All this is very true; but he might well have added a warning against eating the fuzzy skins, which are positively harmfui; it is scarcely necessary to caution against swallowing the pits. Yet a great many persons need to be cau-tioned against swallowing the debris or waste of fruits of various kinds. The tough, indigestible skin of any fruit was not made for human digestion; nor, for that matter, were the seeds of grapes, the that matter, were the seeds of grapes, the cherry kernels or many of the other dan-gerous things which are thoughtlessly and recklessly swallowed, and which cost many

Buying Back Their Own Diamonds.

From the Baltimore Sun. and from 15,000 to 20,000 of the natives as laborers. The natives, Mr. McGregor said, will steal diamonds, and no way had been discovered to prevent the thefts. Under the law the native laborers are kept in inclos-ures called compounds. They sell the dia-monds which they steal at a few shillings per carat. They are purchased, although the natives are ignorant of the fact, by agents of the De Beers Company and returned to the company. Within the last two years, Mr. McGregor said, the company as paid in this way \$3,500,000 for diamonds which had been stolen by the natives. McGregor said it was expected that the dry diggings would be worked out in two years, found. To prevent the soil from caving in shafts 1,000 feet have been sunk, and the mining is done in chambers similar to that of American coal mines.

FOR DYSPEPSIA AND NERVOUSNESS

FAMOUS EQUIPAGES. a year is woefully insufficient for keeping up the appearances requisite. Mr. Morton's Turnout. During the last administration Levi P. Morton had the finest turnout in Washington. Sonages in Washington. Sonages in Washington. A POLICEMAN'S LOT. A POLICEMAN'S LOT. Many Weary Hours Spent on Duty Many Weary Hours Spent on Du

In addition to the long hours of duty the officer has the unpleasant task of going to court to prosecute his cases. There he is often kept several hours when he should be at home in bed. It often happens that he goes there without having had any breakfast and is compelled to remain there until 1 o'clock and then he goes out on the street again. Many times an officer's "day off" is spent in court, and although he loses so much rest he goes on duty at 6 o'clock just the same, not being allowed even an hour for rest. Then the officer having been on his feet eighteen hours is expected to faithfully patrol his beat and, like the tramp, keep moving. Some of the Pleasant Things.



way they describe her.

"The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix finds fault with keep up and work hard. more about their personal charms than about their friend who dined with us yesterday, and on leaving souls, but Miss Mabel Jenness feels it her duty to here she went and bought a bottle. I shall do ali, I instruct them as to the best use of those charms in can for it, for I believe in it." the attainment of a 'correct and elegant carriage,' So the society woman, whose health and grace and by the proper 'artistic care of the body.' In are famous the country over, and who is in a her view the soul expresses itself through the body position to command the best medical advice. finds and action goes on between the two, with the re- in Paine's celery compound the same relief from sult that physical grace has a moral value."

As Mrs. Jenness-Miller is known the world over | harder working woman finds. for her ideas on dress reform, so her sister, Miss | And this great remedy that makes people well in Mabel Jenness, whose likeness is given above, is equally within the reach of all. It is for sale in celebrated for her crusade for physical culture every respectable drug store in the country, and is among the gentler sex.

Her system of physical training is attracting a world. great deal of attention. "She is herself a society It is the one true specific for diseases arising girl, and yet finds time," says the Sun, "to practice from a debilitated nervous system, probably the her system, and in the miast of her multitudinous duties is never tired, never sick, dosen't know search of this country has produced. Prof. Edwhere her nerves are, and is a stranger to headaches." The reason is apparent in a letter written | world over as Paine's celery compound, a positive July 19, 1893, from Washington, D. C.:

"I was induced," writes Miss Jenness, "to try Paine's celery compound at a time when I was suffering from over work and the effect of an accident. I began immediately to realize tonic and it a great deal of attention since the cures effected blood-nourishing effects. I take pleasure in saying in that city.

"I have not been able to take one day's rest since

SIGN TALK OF THE PLAINS. Language Without Words, Yet It is Sufficient for Every Occasion.

From the St Louis Globe-Democrat. Garrison life has developed some experts in Indian folklore among army officers. One of these is Lieut. H. L. Scott of the seventh cavalry. Lieut. Scott has made a study of the sign language of the plains Indians. In the days of Indian outbreaks and wars there was a practical phase to this cavalry. there was a practical phase to this study, but now that peace prevails and there are only reservation Indians Lieut. Scott's acquisition is remarkable chiefly for the scientific interest which attaches to it.

One day during the folklore congress Lieut. Scott borrowed four Indians of various tribes from Buffalo Bill's camps, and, with only such language as he used to ex-plain to the paleface what he was saying, he carried on a long conversation by signs. The Indians were Painted Horse, Fiat Iron, Horses-Come-Last and Standing Bear. The lieutenant's hand moved nimbly when he asked Painted Horse where he lived. The old Indian looked homesick for a moment, and then he made a superb motion picture of a rock with trees on it.

"Pine Ridge," interpreted Lieut. Scott. Painted Horse, having found his hands, kept them going, while his face remained expressionless. Lieut. Scott added: "He says his relatives live there, and that

he has come a long way and has arrived

One after the other the Indians joined in the sign conversation with as much en-thusiasm as an Indian can manifest. They told their names and where they were from understood the lieutenant and each other as well. When Painted Horse said Horses-Come-Last was a Brule Sioux, Horses-Come-Last immediately worked his hands to say that was a mistake; he was an Ogal-lalla. Having started, Horses-Come-Last, a magnificent-looking Indian, signed that he knew Gen. Miles, who was sitting near, and he wanted the general to say something to him. Gen. Miles told Lieut. Scott to tell Horses-Come-Last that he remembered him very well as an Indian who had done good service in the Montana compaign. Lleut. Scott interpreted by signs, and immediately Horses-Come-Last showed his pleasure.
Lieut. Scott has had some striking evidence that the Indians of the plains meet on dence that the Indians of the plains meet on common ground when they resort to the sign language. He was present when Chief Joseph of the Nez Perces addressed several hundred Indians. The chief told the story of his march from Washington territory across Idaho and into Montana to the viacross Idano and into Montana to the vi-cinity of the Yellowstone Park, a masterly military feat, without a parallel since the retreat of Xenophon's ten thousand. In the crowd to which the chief gave the narrative there were Aricarees, Mandans, Gros Ven-tres, Nez Perces, Cheyennes and Sioux. They were representatives of six different spoken languages. Yet Lieut. Scott could see that there was perfect comprehension of the narrative. Not a word was spoken. Chief Joseph used nothing but the sign language, but the Indians all followed him. A literal translation of the sign language is the best illustration of its formation.

"I shot with an arrow last night an eagle which was sitting upon a limb of a tree and it fell to the ground."

The Indian will convey this information by sign language, as follows:
"Night-before-trees-looking-I saw bird-curved beak-limb of tree-arrow-bow-

aim — shoot — transfix — whirl downward — strike the ground." strike the ground.

Lieut. Scott has taken part in numberless
talks where the assemblages included Indians from almost every prairie tribe from Texas to the Canadian line. Practically the same signs were used by all. "I must give," he said, "my unqualified adherence to the belief that the sign language of the plains Indians does exist, and that it has

reached a high development."

Lieut. Scott has tried to trace the origin of the sign language. All of the Indians tell him it is of great antiquity. The Chey-ennes and Arapahoes tell him their ancestors got it from the Kiowas, who invented it. But the Kiowas claim they got it from the Cheyennes. Lieut. Scott believes there was no invention of the sign language, but that it was of gradual and general develop-ment. As tribes of Indians become permanently separated they cease to have use for sign language in communicating with other tribes; then they drop the use of it. The Indians around Fort Totten, on Devil's Lake, have been away from other Indians

which has a tome effect, I should not be able t women," says the New York Sun, "for thinking "I recommended Paine's celery compound to a

the effects of overwork and illness that the poorer,

in greater demand today than any remedy in the most remarkable remedy that the scientific ward E. Phelps, M. D., LL. D., of Dartmouth college, first prescribed what is now known the cure for dyspepsia, biliousness, liver compiaint, neuralgia, rheumatism, and kidney troubles For the latter Paine's celery compound has succeeded again and again where everything else has failed

Washington correspondents have recently given that, although opposed to medicine in general, I The medical journals of the country have given

compound has made people well than to any of I returned from my long, hard western trip. I am one subject. Try it and be better. the fact that the Comanche language wa

the court language of the southern plains Many Indians of other tribes understood it Hence there was less occasion for the Co manches to perfect themselves in the signs
"If you could witness," said the lieutenant "the scenes enacted in many of their lodge during the long nights of winter, in som isolated village upon the buffalo range, o stories of the warpath and adventure, the ancient customs of his people, or the cere-monies of his religion to a silent band of

the exceeding beauty of the sign language of the plains Indians."

dusky warriors, then only could you realiz the great force, the interse meaning and

WOMAN AS A CONSOLER. In Troublous Financial Times This is

From the Chleago Tribune. The original intention in regard to wo men seems that they should be creatures of ornament and consolation. This has no been wholly carried out; they have had many other things to do besides being pretty and consoling. But for both of these they have had large opportunities. In times like the present, when men are harassed and troubled over their affairs, women can do much that no one else can do. They can refrain from troubling on their own part; they can put aside their own annoyances; they can see that the house is conducted. they can see that the house is cool and comfortable, that the table is well and not extravagantly served; they can present a cheerful front and soothe or divert as the indications may be read on the page which it should have been the business of their lives to understand at a giance. They may lives to understand at a glance. They

She will cheerfully make her expenditures meet the situation. If she has an extravato the ways of her household and take a cheerful interest in practicing wise econo mies. But there comes a place where men's and women's ways may part. A glance over the newspaper shows that when men are troubled in their affairs the mill is shut down, the works are closed, the employe is discharged. The interests of women are not so involved. The wise woman will not swell the ranks of the unemployed. She will not discharge the faithful nurse, the cook, the waitress; she will turn her dress for a new fall costume and put a new bow on her bonnet; she will gather her household about her, and bending low

all will in time weather the storm. He Didn't Enjoy the Fight.

From the Detroit Free Press. As I rode quietly along the bank of Poor Fork, just where the Pine mountains begin to let it over to where it joins the Cumberland river, I was stopped by a man sitt Winchester in his lap. "How d'y," he said; "did you come by Brown's?" "Do you mean the cross roads back here about five miles?" I asked, much surprise that a mountaineer should ask me a que

tion first. "Yes, that's the place."
"I stopped there to have a man nall shoe on my horse."
"Hear um say anything about a shooting

match thar yistiddy?"

"I heard them say there had been one."

"I heard them say there had been one."

"I heard so too, an' I war anxious to find out if it war so. Did you hear who the shooters wuz?"

"I don't remember the names, but they said only one of the men had been shot."

"Not killed, I reckon?"

"No; he was shot in the body, they thought, but he got away before they found out how much he was hurt, or just where."

"This is a dogon funny country for shoot-

short laugh.
"It looks that way." I replied cautiously.
"Personally, however, I don't think I would enjoy them."
"Well, that depends, mister, on who gits shot."

not there were you?"
"Yes; I wuz peekin' 'round a bit."
"And why didn't you enjoy it if you

s and associated with white people some years. Only the oldest among them retain knowledge of the sign language. The Northern Cheyennes are the best sign talkers. Comanches are the poorest. This the lieutenant accounts for by

"This is a dogon funny country for shootin' matches, ain't it?" he asked with a short laugh.

"Perhaps it does, but you don't mean to say you enjoy that kind of thing, do you?" "I reckon I didn't enjoy that one yis-"Why?" I asked in surprise, "you were